WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1879.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music—Carmen. American Institute—Porty-liftli National Exhibition. Bouth's Theater—La Belle Relenc. Broadway Opera House-Pinsters, Matine Baly's Theatre—Wives. Matines. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Daine Fret. New York Aquacium Great Attractions, Matines, Sible's Gordon-Enchantment, Matthes, Park Theodre-Prits in Ireland. San Francisco Minstrole-Roadway and 20th at

tandard Theatre-Patinitiss. Theatre Comique-Mullgan Snards' Christmas. Hati Tony Paster's Theatre-Variety

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Little to be Expected.

Congress will meet next Monday, and, it the Democratic majority be wise, they will dispose of the public business promptly. make the session short, and go home with out inviting or accepting any political discussion. But this good advice is not likely to be heeded. Both parties are playing for position on the eve of the Presidential election, and the leaders cannot be restrained in their zeal to make points supposed to be advantageous. So we are likely to see the old game repeated, with which the country has been familiar in every recent contest for the Presidency.

No practical legislation of value is to be looked for when the public interest is made secondary to personal ambition or to party success. Politics has become a business, in which some men engage as others do in more useful pursuits. They have methodized it to run with the regularity of a machine, and have succeeded in narrowing the sphere of controversy to a struggle for the offices and the spoils. As a consequence, there is much disgust with partisan organizations, and a growing determination among reflecting minds to stand aloof and to vote only for the best candidates.

While the managers are shaping their schemes to control conventions and to die tate nominations, they seem to forget that the two sides are almost evenly balanced and that an independent class holds the fort against both, and can decide the Presidential contest by a vote which neither can claim beforehand. The recent as well as the previous elections demonstrated this fact conclusively. The tidal wave that appeared to sweep everything before it for the Republicans, as that of 1874 did for the Democrats, except that the latter had a substantial triumph in carrying the House of Representatives, expended its force at the base of this great State, the most important of all in the coming contest.

The so-called victories in Republican States like Pennsylvania and Iowa, and the rest of them, amount to nothing more than majorities increased by default of serious opposition. Where fight was vigorously made, as in Maine and Massachusetts, two of the Old Guard of the party in the East, the Republicans were badly worsted. But allowing everything claimed by the blustering politicians, whose trade is to boast and to shout, how are they to make a President without New York?

This simple question puzzles the brains of the gentlemen who run the machine. They cannot answer it satisfactorily, and their aim now is to shape their policy in such a way as to secure the thirty-five votes which both Democrats and Republicans need to make success certain. And herein lies the power of the independent class that operates as a restraint on both sides, and will probably keep them on their good behavior during the approaching session of Congre

If the Democrats would go back and resume the programme with which they started out in the forty-fourth Congress, by demanding a reduction of the public expenditures, and reforming abuses of administration that are patent to every eye, they would go far to conciliate the good opinion of the Independents, and to inspire faith in their ability to carry on the Government wisely, if intrusted with that heavy respon-

The great trouble with the leaders in the House, where such measures must originate, is a fear that this policy would be misrepresented by their opponents as an attempt to cripple the Government, just as their course at the extra session was belied, in the effort to assert one of the underlying principles of free institutions. Between this timidity on one side, and artful scheming on the other, the prospect of relief in any substantial form for the existing burdens is far from cheerful. But if no good can be achieved, no mischief ought to be permitted; and therefore the best thing to be done under the circumstances is to vote the smallest possible appropriations and to adjourn sine die.

President-Making in Mexico.

Not long ago Gen. DIAZ, President of Mexico, made two remarkable announcements. First, he refused to permit the projected repeal of that constitutional law which bars his reelection; secondly, he declared that his administration should not be used by any place-holder to help one aspirant for the Presidency over another. Gen. DIAZ has already had an opportunity

to prove the sincerity of these declarations. In his own Cabinet are two prominent candidates-two among six or seven-for succes sion to his place. These are JUSTO BENITEZ and MANUEL GONZALEZ. On the 8th of this month, as Mexican tidings show, the meeting of a popular club in the principal theatre was turned, by the preconcerted action of officeholders, military and civil, into a demonstration in favor of GONZALEZ, the War Minister, with loud execrations against BENITEZ.

Had such a performance taken place under HAVES'S administration, by his officeholders, undoubtedly it would not have been held to be a violation of his so-called civil reform system; for, when members of HAYES'S Cabinet themselves go into the political arena to make stump speeches and control votes, naturally they expect to be duly pald in kind by demonstrations in favor of their own Presidential projects.

Not so with DIAZ. This officer, indignant at the evasion or defiance of his orders, called on Gonzalez for an explanation, and the inability of the War Minister to give one was followed by his discharge from the Cab inet, another member sympathizing with him being also obliged to withdraw.

Gen. DIAZ was looked down on for more than a year by Haves and the squeamish official gentry at Washington as only a de seat by force or fraud. He at least can reuse a reflection to the Presidency when it

does not mean the unpunished dabbling of Cabinet officers in partisan politics for personal advancement

The Evidence of Experts-Its Uses and Its Dangers.

Undoubtedly in many scientific and abstruse matters, and in many questions of art and mechanism, the testimony of experts, where it is intelligent and unblasse supplies a most valuable aid in the ascertainment of truth. But expert witnesses are human, like other witnesses, and sub ject to like passions and influences, and the testimony of a biassed or interested witness, with the increased weight lent to it by a reputation for learning and fairness, may become highly dangerous to the cause of

justice. Several years ago there sprang up in this country a race of professional witnesses known as experts in patent causes. They were skilled in making the side on which they were employed appear the stronger to Court and Jury, not by testifying in accordance with their oath, to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but by coloring one truth and discoloring another; and they stood notoriously ready to serve the party that retained them first and paid them most.

This was objectionable enough. But of ate a far more reprehensible order of professional experts has arisen. We refer to the men of real learning and rare acquirements who stand always ready to shape and pervert the sublime but intricate truths of cience, and to swear for or against a man who is on trial for his life, accordingly as they are employed for the prosecution or the defence.

A similar condition of things has recently attracted attention and elicited the severes condemnation in Italy. Some of the most distinguished of the Italian physicians have openly denounced the practice. "It is," say they, "contrary to justice, to the dignity of medicine and of the magistrate." The tendency is to bring true science into contempt and to work irremediable individual wrongs Expert testimony should not be excluded: but it needs to be more carefully regulated.

How Jay Gould Makes the Tribune Pay

Mr. JAY GOULD, the successor of HORACE GREELEY, has an investment of a million of dollars or thereabouts in the Tribune and its building. He is the owner of the majority of the stock of the paper, and is thereby its master and controller. But the Tribune gives him no direct return for his large in vestment, and he does not seem to care that it should. The holders of the minority of the stock, as helpless as the run of small stockholders in Eric in the days of GOULD's and Fisk's control of that road, may long for dividends, but Mr. JAY GOULD has no sympathy for their misfortunes, and their poverty does not disturb him. It is his habit to look out for his own interests, not for those of other people.

But how can Mr. JAY GOULD afford to let so large a sum of money, great even for a very rich man, remain where it yields him no income? As the master of the Tribune, he is able to use that paper, whenever he wishes its aid, to help along his stock gambling operations, and by adroit management he can thus make his investment in it pay him far better than any dividends it might earn on its stock. He doesn't run it as a legitimate newspaper business, and never intended to run it in that way, but as a machine for working up his speculative interests. And lately it has conspicuously proved its efficiency in that respect and justified the shrewdness of the sharp operator in getting hold of it even at an extravagant price.

For some time before the late remarkable and disastrous break in stocks rumors were whispered about Wall street of an alliance between Mr. VANDERBILT and the controllers of the Wabash system of railroads, in which Mr. Govern is so heavily interested. The story was that Mr. VANDERBILT had agreed to sell a large block of New York Central stock to Mr. GOULD's party. The consequence of such an arrangement would be very injurious to the Erie road, of course, for it would be left out in the cold so far as its Western business was concerned. These stories did not produce an immediate effect. but on Thursday of last week they began to do their work. On Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, Erie closed at 451 to 454. The next day, JAY GOULD and his confederates having manipulated matters so as to bring about a tight money market for their purposes, there was a comparatively small break in the stock, which closed at 401 to 404. The time now was ripe for the working out of the plot, and Mr. GOULD, who is too wise to waste his Tribune's aid by resorting to it with great frequency, at once set his newspaper machinery in action to bear the market. Here was a prime chance to use this paper

and get his money back. On Friday morning the Tribune came out with a long article in large and leaded type on its first page, in which the growing excitement in Wall street was artfully fanned and stimulated. The rumors of the Wabash and Central alliance were now for the first time so put forth as to seem to have an official sanction, and the benefits of the combination to the confederated railroads and its injury to Erle were put in the most sensational shape. "The Wabash system," said JAY GOULD's newspaper, "will gain an outlet to the Atlantic seaboard, and two great railroad systems, which, it was feared by many, might engage in disastrous rivalry, will be joined in peaceful traffic." Then followed a minute account of the alleged bargain, prepared with the adroitness which sometimes distinguishes the stockjobbing

work in JAY GOULD's paper. The article appeared in the nick of time at the very moment when it could be most useful to the wily operator, not a day too soon and not a day too late. It evidently had been prepared with great care and un der the direct inspiration of Mr. Gould himself, whose attention to his Tribune always becomes keen and strong when a crisis has been reached in his stock gambling.

Eric fell to 32, and other stocks sympathizing dropped from 8 to 10 points; Union Pacific, of which JAY GOULD had sold 10,000 shares at 90 or thereabouts, fell to 74, and gave him a great chance to buy in at an enormous profit. The sales of Eric common on Friday were nearly 200,000 shares, and Mr. Gorlin was one of the heaviest operators. Of Union Pacific 12,000 shares were sold, and here also he had the chance of making a rich haul.

In fine, by this one operation alone, to which the Tribone lent all the aid in its power-by this concerted and eleverly engineered bear movement, which proved so disastrous to hundreds of speculators-Mr. Gould must easily have made what his paper cost him, and can therefore well afford now to let it run on in its ordinary course of sentimentality and turgid politics, callow reasoning and cheap plety, until he facto President, said to have reached his wants it again for real and serious workfor the practical uses for which he bought it.

Mr. JAY GOULD, the successor of Honace is against the Constitution of his country; GREELEY, has made almost a science of

and he can show that civil reform in Mexico | stockjobbing journalism. He knows by experience as well as genius how to catch gudgeons.

Grant and Thomas.

One fact stands out conspicuously in the ecent gathering of the Army of the Cumberland at Washington to do honor to the memory of Gen. Thomas. There were but four volunteer military companies present on that occasion, and all of them from the South, mostly composed of young men of the generation grown up since the close of the rebellion, but the sons, brothers, or near kindred of Confederates.

Their voluntary presence was the best sort of testimony of the growth of new ideas in the South, and of a desire to wipe out the memories of the bloody past, on the part of those who are daily stepping into the responsibilities of the present time. It is one of the very best signs of honest reconciliation, and deserves to be appreciated and honored by all who would blot out sections. lines in politics and bring the country to just consideration of its material and moral interests.

Next to the presence of these companies the absence of Gen. Grant was the most significant incident of that reunion. He regarded Gen. THOMAS as slow, and was on the point of superseding him in command when a crushing victory proved the wisdom of Thomas's careful preparations, and turned the tide for the cause of the Union Above all other men, it was the duty of Gen GRANT to have made even a sacrifice to join the soldiers of the Cumberland in rendering respect to their departed commander, if for no other reason, because of the injustice he had done to him when living.

Nothing but personal convenience given as a reason for this failure in common propriety. Grant had not the poor excuse which his next friend SHERIDAN, pleaded of a medical certificate forbidding travel. The true cause of this neglect was indiffer ently concealed, but it is known to thousands and is not likely to be forgotten.

Good for the Colored People.

It is very gratifying to learn that in Virginia the colored people have held an industrial fair at which the articles exhibited were really creditable to them. This is a

sign of solid and permanent progress. It is all the more important because while such evidence of improvement is afforded by the colored people in one of our former slave States, it is positively asserted by intelligent eve witnesses that in the island of Jamaica, in those parts where the sugar cultivation has been extensively abandoned many of the blacks have renounced their nominal adhesion to Christianity to go int

It might be a good idea to send some colored Christian missionaries from our Southern States to Jamaica.

Edward Cooper, Huckster.

This would not be an inappropriate sign just at this time, over the door of Mayor

COOPER'S office. The Chief Magistracy of the city is sunk pretty low. It may have been more directly corrupt pecuniarily under OAKEY HALL but in other respects it was not more contemptible, and this is a pretty hard thing to say of any Mayor's administration.

When a public officer conceives that his nost important functions are discharged by cunning official trades, what is to be expected of him?

Perhaps the science of building is not ye far enough advanced among us to compass the construction of a large stable that shall be either absolutely or relatively fireproof. But even relatively fireproof partitions and floors yould materially lessen the danger of such fire as the one that roasted between one hundred and two hundred horses on Eighth avenue yes terday morning, besides imperilling other property and endangering human lives.

Where is the secret of the mysterious power which Clubber WILLIAMS exercises over the chief Republican politicians of New York ity and county?

If, under the eloquent appeals of the total abstinence and anti-tobacco reformers, the American people were to resolve en masse to top drinking, chewing, smoking, and snufftaking, it would be a black day for the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means. Judg ing by the figures of Mr. RAUM, there is no im nediate danger of this fiscal calamity.

The zeal with which one customary feature of Thanksgiving will be celebrated o-morrow is indicated by the fact that over 50 entries of competitors have been made fo the games of a single athletic club-the Scottish American. The methods of celebrating the day have been greatly widened since its institution in the Plymouth colony.

The skating accidents have begun, and it s sure that a long list of drownings among venturesome lads will be recorded before the season is over. But no warning proves of mucl use in this matter; those who read of the fatal results of skating on too thin ice usually go and do likewise.

San Domingo seems to have got rid of one more President. GUILLERMO, in the battle at San Pedro, was dislodged and driven to the cap ital, where, at latest accounts, he was besiege with only that city and the neighboring prov ince of Seybo in his favor. San Domingo ev dently believes in rotation in office, and very rapid rotation at that.

Mr. DE FRANCO of the Nicaragua Cana interprise is reported as telling a correspondent of the Post that if GRANT takes the Presi dency of the company, it will be with the un derstanding that he is to go out of politics, and o decline any political nomination that may b tendered to him; also that GRANT has recently expressed his willingness to accept the position whenever assured of the company's financial olidity and its determination to put the can through. All this would be interesting if true

In a paper before the Royal Society London, Mr. READE assigns to our earth a period of existence greatly in excess of the nits usually named by geologists. Basing his estimates upon the observed rate of growth of calcareous and other sedimentary formation the materials for which are primarily furnished by the disintegration of granitle, basaltic, and other crystalline rocks, he draws the inference that the elimination of the sedimentary strate must have demanded—as a minimum—at least 600,000,000 years. This period he divides as follows: 200,000,000 years for the formation o the Laurentian, Cambrian, and Silurian d posits: 200,000,000 years for the Devonian, Car boniferous, and Polkilitic systems; and an qually vast period of time for the elaboration of all the other overlying rock.

The Tribune should amend its code of ethics How is that possible so long as JAY GOULD was and controls it?

When and What He May Shoot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Plons let his know whether the law allows shooting on Thinks giving Day for birds and have. I not, please let has know when it is allowed in New York State, and charge. New York, New Yor From now until Jan 1 you may shoot hares and a of the game birds. You cannot shoot eagles, woodpecers, nighthawks, orioles, wrons, martins, bobolinks, roins, or any other song birds at any time.

The second edition of Hotten's list of "Emi grants to America " has just been published by J. Bouton in the same elegant style as the first edition.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR,

The last few days have been unusually prolific of false reports and mistaken recollections respecting events in and about Chattanooga in the fall of 1863. For instance, a writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer avers that Mr. Stanton was bitterly hostile to Gen. Rosecrans, and compelled him by positive orders to remain in Chattanooga, while Rosecrans, knowing his in-feriority to the Confederate army before him. commanded by Gen. Bragg, earnestly desired exher to be instantly reenforced, or to be allowed to retreat; and that his trouble of mind was so great that he sent to Cincinnati for Archbishop Purcell, and that the Archbishop came down to counsel and console the General, celebrating mass at Chattanooga shortly before the

battle of Chickamauga. The truth about this is that, while Mr. Stan ton was not personally a friend of Gen. Rose crans, he earnestly desired to strengthen and support him throughout that campaign. Insed, so great was the anxiety upon this sub ject which animated both the Secretary of War and President Lincoln, that I was specially sent down to ask if the General wished for resinforce ments or for distracting movements agains the enemy in other quarters; in short, if any thing could be done to complete and insure the success of that aggressive movement in which he was then engaged.

Reaching Chattanooga on the 11th or 12th of of September, I immediately had an interview with Gen. Rosecrans, and was surprised at his commencing with vehement complaints against Secretary and against the animosity to ward himself, which he attributed to the War Department. I told the General that I knew nothing of any such animosity; that I had not come there to discuss any matters of personal or official controversy between him self and Mr. Stanton; that I should report nothing that he had said to me about him of against him; and that my exclusive duty was to ascertain what could be done by the Administration to strengthen his hands, to make his newly gained possession of Chattanooga secure, and to extend further and further the success of his campaign. He replied that what he should wish would be a movement by a suitable force under Sherman upon the Tuscumbia valley, but that he himself did not stand in need of any reenforcements.

Soon after this conversation, on Sept. 18, I believe. I was awaked at an early hour in the morning by a telegram from the War Depart ment directing me to inform Gen Rosecran that the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, from the Army of the Potomac had been ordered to that extraordinary efforts would be made t send them to the Tennessee River by rail at the earliest possible day; and that orders had been sent to Gen. Grant, in command of the Army of the Tennessee, to detach a force to move from Memphis under Sherman in the direction indicated by Rosecrans's request.

The next day the battle of Chickamauga be

gan, in which Rosecrans was defeated, while Gen. George H. Thomas held his ground, saving the Army of the Cumberland from total destruc tion and Chattanooga from falling into the

ds of the enemy. After that Rosecrans lay at Chattanooga for some three weeks, without any remarkable in cidents, except the putting of the army upon very short rations and the starvation of many mules and horses from the insufficiency of ou supplies. During this period Archbishop Pur ell arrived from Cincinnati, remained a fev days and celebrated mass; but his arrival had nothing to do with the battle of Chickamauga which had previously occurred.

In a similar spirit Gen. J. B. Steedman of Ohio, a brave soldier, if there ever was one, has ommunicated to the Cincinnati Commercial his ecollections of events at Chattanooga, including the following interesting narrative: Did you have a personal trouble with Rosecrans after

Well, yes. I had been in command of a division, an in the reorganization there were not divisions enough to go round, and I was given the command of a brigade. I feit terribly sore about it, and told my staff they had served under a division commander, and all could go, as I did not want to pull them back to the grade of the staff of a brigade commander. But they all elected to serv with me, and remained. To add to my soreness was th fact that I had not even been given my choice of brigade, and been assigned to the command of good-for-nothing one that had scattered and run like sheep at the sound of the Confederate cannon at Chicka manga. This was after a despatch had been sent to Washingtom recommending me for promotion on account of gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, and signed by Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Thomas, and Gen. Gordon Granger. My promotion was from the command of a vision to the command of a brigade. I went out t hunt my beautifut brizade and take command. I came by Rosecrans's tent, and he stood in front of it picking his teeth. He beckened to me to come up, and I approached. As I neared him he shook one fist in the air and shouted 'You have been making trouble, sir.' I said. 'To what do you refer, General?' Then he shook both fists, in this way, and howled: 'You have been making trouble, sir, trouble in the army, sir, and I'll see you numshed for it sir.' He then went on in an abusive way to me, and I began to get mighty mad. At last I got a chance and said. 'Is this an official or personal conversation.' If it is official, why, you are my commanding officer. If it is personal, I'll punish you personally, and right now.' II said "Go to your command, sir. I will have you pun isbed for this insubordination. Go and take command o

your brigade. "I said 'I was looking for my brigade to take con mand of it, but now I'll see you in — before I do it. It a moment of grateful enthusiasm you signed a despate! recommending me for promotion for gallantry and merit n the field, and then you promoted me from a division to a brigade. You did not even have the courtesy to allow me a choice of brigades, and assigned me to the com-mand of a brigade which distinguished itself by running from the enemy the day of the battle. I was going to take command when I could find this precious brigade but you have met and insulted me. You know you have abused me and misused me, and now you are trying to pick a personal quarrel with me to exenerate yourse and make an excuse. I hit him square with that remark for that was just what he was at. I closed with the as sertion that I would not take command of the brigade and that I would never serve another hour under him Said I 'I am not held here. I am a volunteer, and

opose to send in my resignation at once.'
Said he: 'I will not receive it.' "Said I: 'I don't care whether you do or not. I wil send it to the Secretary of War. That is my privilege. You regular army officers, with the exception of Gen. Thomas, fight among yourselves like cats and dogs, but the moment a volunteer distinguishes himself, and at pears for promotion and recognition, you all turn in to gether in loving umon to defeat him. You distribute the commands among regulars, and promote a volunteer own to a subordinate command. Tou are all deter-nined no volunteer shall be advanced, if you can belp it I shall go and write my resignation and send it at once.

I started off, and he called me to come back. He said: "Steed, you'd better go and take the brigade. We

are all engaged in a common cause, and this bickering and quarrelling is all wrong."

"I replied: "I will never take a command under you again under any circumstances. I will not belong to your army, and, furthermore, I know you wont belong to the army long either, for when Charles A. Dana. Assistant Secretary of War, left for Washington to-day the last words he said were that your head should fall into the

easket as soon as he reached Washington.

"Said Rosecraus: 'Did he say that, Steed?' 'H did, and you may rely upon it as correct, too, said I, and id, and you may rely upon it as correct, too, said I, and I walked off. I wrote my resignation and sentitin. In a few moments I got a note from Gen. Garfield, the Chief of Staff, saying he was too busy to come over and see me, and asking me to come at once to his headquarters. I would not have gone over any other man, but I admired and loved Garr any other man, but I admired and loved Gar chl. and have never ceased to do so. You never sa tny detraction of him in my paper, and you never will went over and tound him up to his ears in work. He oke to me about the resignation, and remonstrates with me, asking me not to resign, and not to leave the nest. To it all I turned a deaf ear, and swore I would of take back my resignation, but should insist upon it. and gave my reasons. Just then Gen. Thomas came i and added his remonstrance, but I persisted. At last tien Thomas said "Gen. Steedman, are you willing to ithdraw this resignation, and leave the matter with me to right? Will you withdraw it, and trust it all to me t see justice done you? I said yes, I would do that, and trust all to him. I then took the resignation and tore it up."

The only part of this upon which any remarks are needed is the language attributed to the Assistant Secretary of War. This language Gen. Steedman does not say that he heard him self, and he will not now be surprised to learn that it was never uttered by the Assistant Sec-retary. That subordinate official had no knowl-edge of the intended removal of Gen. Rosecrans by the Administration at Washington. It is true he left Chattanooga, but it was not to go to Washingtor at all, but to Louisville,

He never had any Secretary of quarrel with Gen. Rosecrans, and never

whither he had been ordered by the made any threats respecting him. Neither is i true, as has sometimes been stated, that Rose erans was removed on account of facts alleged in the reports which the Assistant Secretary constantly sent to Washington. He carefully informed the Administration of all that happened at Chattanooga without recommending any course of action : but it was not until the situr tion exhibited in his reports was emphatically illustrated by a private communication which Gen. J. A. Garfield, chief of staff to Rosecrans addressed to Secretary Chase, that the Administration resolved to act decisively upon the subject.

Of course, when Rosecrans was removed, the only officer who could properly be put in his place was Gen. Thomas. Long before this event -in fact, imigediately after the battle of Chickamauga—the Assistant Secretary received a telegram from Mr. Stanton, Girecting him to wait upon Gen. Thomas and to express to him the profound appreciation which the President entertained of his memorable services in that battle and on other occasions, as well as his sense of his ability and character in every respect; adding that Gen. Thomas was also to be informed that it was not the fault of Mr. Stanton that he had not long before enjoyed an inde pendent command.

The noble old hero listened to the official communication with evident emotion, and then said in answer that he most warmly felt the kind and encouraging language of the President and the Secretary of War, and that he thanked them from the bottom of his heart. It was true, he added, that he should be glad to hold an independent command, but he desired it to be most distinctly understood that he would not willingly accept a command which should be conferred upon him at the expense of a superior officer under whom he had served. The army he should wish to command, he said would be one organized and disciplined by himself; and this he desired to have commu nicated to the War Department.

After the removal of Rosecrans and the appointment of Thomas over the Army of the Cumberland, the writer immediately returned to Chattanooga, and the next day visited Gen Thomas. As they shook hands, the General said: "Well, you have got me this time. As you know. I did not wish for it, but you know too, that I can't do anything else than obey orders." C. A. D.

Jay Gould's Use of the Tribune.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some your contemporaries, I observe, are discussing the question whether the story published in the Tribine of last Friday, in reference to an alleged sale by William II Vanderbilt to Jay Gould and others of 200,000 shares o New York Central Railroad stock, was or was not founded on fact. They seem to concede that, if it was so founded on fact. They seem to concede that, it it was so founded, its publication was within the legitimate scope of journalism, and it is only upon the hypothesis that it was false that they denounce it. To my mind this is an imadequate view of the matter.

The story in question had ceased to be news long before last Friday. In substance it had been talked about in the clobs and on Wall street for weeks, and The Sco had published it as current gossip as early as the 5th of the present munth. It was however, so intrinsically increased.

present month. It was, however, so intrinsically in rebable that nobody attached any importance to it, and it was without effect upon the stock market. Of course, if it had been generally accepted as true it revealed an alliance between the New York Central Railroad and its affiliations on the one side and the Wabash system con-trolled by Mr. Gonid on the other, which could not bu-be projudicial to the Central's great rival, the Brie Rail way. If nothing else, it demonstrated that Mr. Vander bilt was no longer interested in the Erie, and the price of Eric stock, which had risen, on reports that Mr. Vander-bilt was a large owner of it, would have fallen. But for weeks nothing of this kind occurred. On Thursday last Eric shares, which had sold as high

as 40, opened at 45, and fell before night below 40. The fall in this and other stocks was brought about, it is gen rally understood, by manipulations of the money man ket on the part of Mr. Gould and his associates. It is true that things generally were in an inflated and perilons po-sition, and ripe for an attack by bear operators. Such an attack Mr. Gould made, and it succeeded; but not to the extent, it would seem, that he desired. An additional push was needed, and the story of Mr. Vanderbilt's sale of New York Central stock was made to serve the pur

pose.
On the morning of Friday, the first page of the Trêm ing particulars with circumstantial minuteness. People said at once, "All this information is furnished by Jay Could and is authorized by him " It was as if he had see ome together and agreed to abandon the Eric road to its fate. Consequently, weak holders of Erie shares made of nearly 200,000 shares. The loss to the public and the gain to Mr. Gould and his associates on that day's transactions in Eric slone was not less than \$1,000,000. or an amount equal to all that Mr. Gould has invested in

It is this use of the journal founded by Horace Greeley and not the question whether the story employed is true or false, that should command public attention.

FAIR PLAY Evacuation Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: God blesand preserve the Old Guard! The awakening spirit o patriotism, which has inspired them to parade on Evac uation Day, will meet a hearty response in every true heart. "The Commandant relies upon the patriotic res iniscences of the good old times, when the celebration of Evacuation Day was second only to that of the gloriou Evacuation Day was second only to that of the glorious Fourth, to induce a prompt and full attendance." Such was the stirring order assued for the parade. The coming around of Washington's Birthday and the Fourth of July should never be forgotten, but upon each recurring anniversary the celebration should be more hearty and enthusiastic. To the disgrace of den. Shaher, since his advent as commander of the division these glorious days have been set aside. In his patriotic soul he cau find no day worthy of celebration except Deceration Day. The people, with one voice, should demand the elebration of the glorious Fourth this year, and if Gen. Shaher cannot be induced to follow in the line of the old commanders, he should be compelled to step down and out.

To the Europe of The Sun-Sur, Vesterday was the an-

To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir: Vesterday was the an niversary of one of the most eventful days in the history of New York; but at 10 o'clock in the morning, between Union square and Chambers street, the only flags to be seen on Broadway were those displayed by the Old Guard, A. T. Stewart & Co., Prescott House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Jones & Co., New York, Life insurance Company, and Tredwell, Jarman & Slote. The sight brought a blush of shame to the cheek of an Old New Yorker.

Can This be True of the Gallant Seventh !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe in your issue of to-day several letters anent the conduct of the Seventh Regiment during the war. Will you per mit me to testify to the gastronomic and hibulous propen-sities, during the months of April and May, of New York's avorite soldiery ! They were quartered, or at least a portion of them, is

the aristocratic building of the Maryland Club of this city, the club itself, by order of the General commanding city, the club itself, by order of the teneral commanding, being closed; and the manner in which they went for rare old vintaces, fine selected spirits, private stocks of Maeleira, and the like, was a sight.

Beneath the old house, colwebbed with age, izy many a bottle of white whose history was as old as the nation. The shieling place of these treasures was discovered, bayonets toreed the locks where there were no keys, and this rich reward was theirs. No canteens, but military stomachs were filled, and within the well-preserved rooms of this old club house of Maryland joviality reigned supreme. rooms on this superior superior from the first superior of all wars could only be conducted as the Seventh conducted theirs, living on others and faring sumptiously on the G. F. brand (Other People's brand), how great i would be—for the Seventh!

Baltimore, Nov. 24

Colouization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : While I do t wish to accuse Bishep Ireland and those who are with him in this colonization movement of any unworth motive, to my mind there is something in it which ough to be more fully explained.

I am told the land has not cost them one cent. Why

then, charge settlers \$5 an acre for land which cost them nothing? If they aim at bettering the condition of the colonists, why not let them have the land without charge, colonists, why not let them have the land without charge, which they are cutted to? Wouldn't town lots more than compensate them for their trouble for the land, but they must charge six per cent many to the tail of it, they must charge six per cent many to the tail of it, which would eat up the whole anothature of the settler. By this plan a man, siter giving all his time and labor temperoring the land, cound say to himself, after five or six year. "I cannot call the produce of one day's labor my own," for the society and the railroad company would eventually rob him of all.

I have no faith in such a plan. Private corporations will do but very little, and then their motives are questionable.

tionate.
The only plan, in my spinion, which would be of any sense it to the mass of the people would be for the Government to take the matter in hand.

New York, Nov. 24, 1879.

As failed Catholic.

Trying to Prove an Alibi.

SHERMAN, Texas, Nov. 21.-Allen Palmer, charged with the Glendale robbery in Missouri and arrested in Clay County, Texas, on Nov. 2 under a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, was up before

THE TRACKS ON THE BATTERY.

Mayor Cooper Vetocs the Resolution that Called for Their Removal.

Mayor Cooper sent to the Aldermen ver erday his veto of their resolution instructing the Park Department to cancel the permissio which they gave the New York Elevated Rail way Company to put their tracks on the Battery The veto says that however objectionable the Park Department's action may have been, and however questionable may be the railroad company's right to occupy the Battery under that department's permission, the Aldermen have

department's permission, the Aldermen have no authority to instruct the Park Department to withdraw and cancel their consent. Alderman Morris moved the passage of the resolution over the veto, and in a speech said that the Mayor had vetoed every resolution whose purpose was to interfere with the elevated raifroads. Alderman Stewart took the floor as his colleague sat down. This is a historic question, he said. The American flag was planted on the Battery one hundred years ago to-day. Shall we allow this historic spot to be destroyed by raifroad tracks to satisfy greedy capitalists? I say No; and I am therefore in favor of overruling the Mayor's veto. "The motion to overrule the veto was lost. The stupon Alderman Morris moved that the Mayor be directed to have legal steps taken to prevent the eig-rated raifronds from further encroaching upon the Battery.

This motion was carried.

Chandler's Offer to Hayes.

From the Cleveland Photo Bealer. The late Zach Chandler told a friend in

mon which the items were accounted, to show the ruth of his statement. He had a supreme contempt for the pecuniary meanness of Hayes, and talking to a "hicago Inter Occus correspondent before Hayes became "stalwart," he said: "I am told that he only spends 85 000 a year, and saves \$44,000 out of his salary ou go back to Washington you go and tell Hayes that will fix it so that he can save his entire salary. He has seen in office one year. He will receive \$150,000 if he ives out his term. I will give him a check for tha Vheeler will then be 'President,' and this country wil e run as it ought to be."

Tuden and Hewitt. From an Interview with Mr. Herritt in the Tribane.

Reporter-Is the statement true, as recently oblished as coming from a well-known gentleman, that ou expended \$200,000 in that campaign for Mr. Tilden

f which he still owes you \$100,000; Mr. Hewitt-It is untrue that money relations eve caused me to transfer my support from Mr. Tilden to any other candidate. What our money relations are have sothing to do with anybody but himself and myself, but f any one supposes there is a quarrel between us he i mistaken. There has never been one. I will say, also that he does not owe me money. I had no grievance of this score against Mr. Tilden. But I have a grievance against Mr. Tilden that he should allow Mr. Watterson to to round and lie shout me and my connection with the ampaign and take no trouble to stop it. I have made rest sacrifices for Mr. Tilden, and he ought not to have sllowed this lie to go out. That is my grievance against Cr. Tilden. I have not seen Mr. Tilden but once in a long ime, and I have no further conversation with him o colitical topics. He does not always take the large view of things that he should, and he lacks the fetermination necessary to a Presidential candidate. Reporter—Do you think he will again be nominated, or

hat be seeks the office? Mr. Hewitt-He did want it some time ago, but I do no

A Cashler's Resignation Norwich, Conn., Nov. 25.-Much excitemen was caused in financial circles here to-day over the resig-nation of Mr. E. H. Learned, who has been cashier of the Uneas National Bank of this city since its organization in 1852. The bank is a discount bank, with a capital of \$800,000. United States Bank Examiner Mygatt mad-SECOON. United States Bank Examiner Mygati made examination of the affairs of the bank on Saturday or Monday. The directors, who held a meeting yesterday, refused to say anything about the affairs of the bank. The Hori, John T. Wait, one of the directors, said to day that he had nothing to tell vei, and that any statement at the present moment might raise heeliess afarm, it would all come out in a few days. He could not state the condition of the bank's affairs. He have that Mr. Learned had lately been speculating in wool, and had been very successful.

Mr. Learned is one of the most respected and trusted business men of the city, and his friends say that he is all right. He is unwilling to make any statement of the affair. He is succeeded by Mr. Charles W. Tracy, life former teller.

Important Canadian Canal Scheme

OTTAWA, Nov. 25,-A petition to the Ministe of Railways and Canals and to the House of Common with reference to the Trent Canal scheme has been prepared. Among the reasons given for the construction this work are the following: That, in addition to being most important factor in developing the northwest b most important factor in developing the northwest by means of securing to a Canadian route the lion's share of trade, which appears to be only in its infancy, and, of developing the interests of a very large and important section, of the province of Outario, the construction of this canal would be the means of shortening the water route between Chicago or Duloth and Mostreal by 400 miles, besides materially reducing the present per mile over of transport between these two points, that the opening up of this internal navigation to the St. Law-rence would be of such vast importance to the Domisson at large as to justify the country in mearing the expensation for the second country of the control of the second during required in its construction, which has been estimated by engineers at less than \$1,000,000.

Ex-Gov. Army off for England. W. F. M. Arny, ex-Governor of New Mexico sails to-day, in the Algeria, for England. He takes with him a cargo of minerals and precious stones from Ne Mexico for presentation to the museums in London and Manchester, and many presents to Queen Victoria, th Prince of Wales, and other members of the British royal family. Gov. Arny is to represent the heirs of the great family. Gov. Army is to represent the heirs of the great ligide estate, a decision having been given in favor of the American beirs by the High Court of Chancery in London. The Governor will remain in London about tour mouths, and has secured apartments in the line at Court Hotel, High Holborn street, London. West End. It is expected that a large party of triends will toway witness the departure of the bluff old Governor, who for twenty years "roughed it" in New Mexico. He was born in Georgetown, D.C., and was personally acquainted with several of the Presidents of the United States. Mr. Linecolu took a great fancy to him, and made him Governor of New Mexico.

The will of James McKenna was filed in the Surrogate's office on Monday. Mr. McKenna, who was tor many years proprietor of a brass foundry in Sprine street, died in Harlem on Thorstay last at the age of 81 years, leaving an estate valued at nearly \$1,000,000. His will was executed on June 22, 1871. He leaves his but will was executed on June 22, 1871. He leaves his business to his brether. William McKenna, and gives \$25,000 to his sister, Margaret McKenna, \$20,000 each to the five hiddened workmen in his foundry. He changes to the second state of the Workmen in his foundry. He changes a second state of the Seciety for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, \$1,000 to \$81, Paul 8, Roman Catholic Church in Hariem, and \$600 each to \$8. Peter's Church in Hariem, and \$600 each to \$8. Peter's Church in Bariem, and \$600 each to \$8. Peter's Ch

Rollins and Bully Williams,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would it not be a good idea for the people of New York to call a public meeting and recommend an independent vaca-tion to Assistant District Attorney Rollins after his hercu-

lean efforts to convict Bully Williams? Mr. Roilins made the assertion previous to the trial tha the case of Williams would be treated the same as any other case. Now, I am sure that another such effort in the same year would completely prostrate Mr. Rolling and perhaps be the means of sending him to a limit anylom. Therefore I recommend a lotte vacation to him that he may have time to recluerate his energies, for his the chart of lose so been after the electron.

After the Judge's kind congratulations to Williams, is it and the stage of t

Decrease of American Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-The Register of the reasury, in his annual report, says that the total tor nage of the vessels in the country exhibits a decrease 43,164 time. The steam tennage has increased 8,403 tons

The Charges against Superintendent Dudley. The Grand Jury for the November term of he General Sessions was discharged yesterday. In the minute book is an onity showing that the Grand Jury be-gan an investigation of the charges against Henry J. Dudley, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, but was unable, on account of a press of other business, to compact it.

Is Col. McClure to Become a Clergyman ! From the Residing Emple.

After the last of next January, it is rumored Mr. Michige will heave the editorial chair of the Phila delibita Price, and study to the post open minister. I is said that lattery Mr. Methirrely, and the been much impressed with the obscised topic, and my the third is can do more good as a clergyman than in any other field.

From the Firginia Chronicle.

A bridal couple from Washoe Valley, at break fast this merging, conversed as follows: He-Shall skin you a pertater, honey? She-No, thank you dearie; I have one already skin.

Stubborn colds are effectually broken up by Jayne's

SUNBEAMA

-One-fifth of Norway is under thaber, In January an artistic and scientific exmation will be opened in Algiers, the first which has ver been held in the colons.

-There is such great activity in the buildng trade in Paris that the workmen who usually feture ne to the country at this season until the spring are

emaining in the capital. -The oldest railroad official in the United States, both in term of service and rears, in George L. Perkins, aged 90, who has been treasurer of the Norwich

and Worcester Railroad since its organization. -A handsome and thrifty hickory tree over one hundred feet high, at Madison, N. J., was a sap-ing planted on the day of the inauguration of James ladison as President, and in honor of the even

-The latest developed mushroom mining wn is Eureka, Ark. On July 4 there were but als persons there, and not a house. On the 15th of November it had 300 houses and a population of 2,000, and the only

-Land and Water asserts that Sir Crossell Cresswell, late Divorce Judge, observed that the minine petitioners in his court nearly aiways w. blue-eyed, while the naughty respondents almost always -Frank Buckland has been visiting An-

botsford, and finds Scott's study left precisely as it was in his time. The place now belongs to Sir Walter's group. granddaughter, who is a Roman Catholic, and m Mr. Maxwell, son of Lord Herries

-A native King in the Gaboon, educated at the Roman Catholic mission, and now a good Prencts scholar, has sent a skeleton of a gorilla to the Society of Anthropology of Paris, with an offer to forward any scientific documents that may be required.

-The shrinking of the water in Tulara Lake, Cal. has uncovered a prehistoric settlement, stone buildings, traces of canals once bordered with planted trees, and other evidences of occupation by an unknown race, being clearly defined as the water subsides. -From the Parliamentary writs pre-

as long ago as 1571, Dame Dorothy Pakington, "lord and owner of the town of Aylesbury," exercised the right to elect two members of Parliament from that berough. -For a few days previous to her marriage, the future Queen of Spain will occupy the famous chateau of Pardo, near Madrid, which stands in the midst of a noble park enclosed by a massive stone wall

erved in the English Rolls Chapel it would appear that

more than fifty miles in length. This formed the hun-ing ground of the old Kings of Castile. -Shortly after the war the Legislature of corgia made a law exempting all new factories that night be established from taxation for ten years. Under this encouragement the State has prospered wonderfully. It will appear strange that a number of the old factory proprietors have just combined to test in the courts the

ralidity of that exemption -By the laws of Iowa, allens, whether they reside in the United States or not, may acquire, hold, or transmit property. In New York they must obtain a special act of the Legislature to enable them to de land an American can hold any land he likes and buys.

-Chinese emigration seems likely to arrest the decadence to which the Sandwich Islands seemed to be doomed. The census taken last year shows n increase of 1,050 since 1872. The population includes 306 Chinamen, an increase of 3,078 since 1872, while n the same period the natives and half castes decrease bout 4,000. It is estimated that by the end of this year the Chinese population will double its numbers -A romantic young couple, living in Lisbon, N. H., went out for a drive, and in returning were

carried by their runaway horse into the Ammonoosuc River. It was so dark that they dared not turn around. The horse swam across with them, but the water in the deepest part encircled their necks, though they stood upon the buggy seat. The opposite bank being too steep for the horse to climb, the couple got ashore over the shalts and rescued the horse by cutting him loose. -The chaplain of Clerkenwell prison nden, contributes to Mucmillon's Megazine "The Ante dography of a Thief," written in criminal language,

son for assaulting the reciers when canon. I went to he Steel (Bastile-Celifbath Fields Prison), having a new uit of clobber on me and about fifty blow in my brigh pockets. When I came out I went at the same o'd game." -A labor agitator in Chicago proposes to unly and run a theatre on the cooperative plan, at which one but strictly labor plays will be presented. He has a riend who has written such a play, and is willing to sell Although the managers of other theatres have all re-used it he has no doubt it will prove as popular as the Black Cross?" or "Pinafore." He laid it before an audi-

nce of seven, but the only encouragement he got was rom a one legged man, who proposed that it should be rmed by cripples, as a play presented entirely by les would be something novel in the amusement line pples would be something novel in the annusement line.

The London Echo writes of Mr. Parnell: Calm, cool, bloodless, he is a man whom nothing can nove. O'Connor Power grows savage under the exaperating treatment of the House and O'Donneil hisses his words through his tooth with ill-disquised resentment, out Parnell remains invariably imperturbable. A contest setween him and the House is a comedy. "Mr. Speaker," ave Mr. Parnell, amid overpowering cries of 'Vide

burst. He is almost alone, his party only numbering Big bulk of the Home Rulers are not in sympathy with b -The French Minister of Justice, with a view of showing that the Communists who have been excluded from the amnesty voted by the Chambers is: spring are not entitled to any sympathy, has had some statistics prepared for publication, from which it ar pears that there are now about a thousand persons either in prison or living abroad. The Minister reports that of these 550 were sentenced to different terms of punishment for offences at common law previous to the Communist insurrection, that 250 others were punished for offences at common law committed during the mass. cetion, and that only 250 of the whole number excluded com the amnesty were simply participants in the Coe

mane, and that most of them—such as Feix Pyatand Henri Rochefort—were among the prime instigators of the movement. -At the autumn congress of the Sanitary Institution Dr. B. W. Richardson, prefacing his remarks with the statement that under proper hypicale conditions men ought to live 100 years, proceeded to cream, in imagination, his people of "Salutland" in the filtern year of the twenty first century, as follows. Five a parate dwelling houses to an acre and five inhalatants the maximum in a dwelling—the bedrooms to be entirely dis-connected from the living rooms. Gardens are all around and on the roots. The surrounding land is under perfeccultivation interspersed with delightful glades, abound ing with animals, the elephant being an especial favor te, and sharing with the horse (for Salutlanders are co summate in the suddle) the utmost care. The reads are perfect. Having mastered the pestilential decases an epidemic from pollution of air, water, or fool would be to the Saludanders an impossibility, and the death rate

comes down to 8 in the Low. -The official Board of Statistics at St. Petersburg has published some population neuros from which it appears that in European Bussia, there are sh-unally hern 1,410,108 males and 1,544,257 females or an average total of 3,100,400 children of noth sexes. On the other hand, the average annual deaths are 1.214.67 makes and 1.187.929 females, or a total of 2 > 2.185 is said of this said. The population, therefore, there are average increase of 781.880 a year-a percentage which. supposing the inhabitants always to unduply at the same rate, would double the population in 58 years; whereas in Sweden, according to a similar nethelol calculation, this result would only be attained in 63 years in Germany in 68, in Belgium in 79, in Austria 95, in Switzerland in 69, and in France in 105 years. The high percentage of mortality in Russia is chiefly caused by the numerous deaths among children, more than the fourth part of whom perish before they are a year old whereas in Prussia, of 1.000 infinite only 165, and in Buc land still fewer, 140, die before that age. Messles, ear 5 tina, and diphtheria, says the Nange Verage, are making ravages among children in the capital, and in certail districts of the empire the danger is so great that several colleges and infant schools have been close I.

-A surgeon in the Italian army gives ome curious statistics of the number of cases of and in the several European armies, and of the meals selected in different countries to get rid of the turben of life. From the figures set down it appears that in 1874 one of every 1,800 men in the German army commits suivide, in the French army, one of every 1 and in the Belgian, one of every 2,222; in the English army, one of every 2,634; and in the Italian army, only one of every 8,342 men. Since 1874 however, the number of supular in the land forces of Italy has increased very large amounting in 1875 to one of every 2.949 men in the arms and in 1876 to one of every 2.921. With recard to the manner of spicule, the Italian writer asserts that Eq. lishmen and Germans prefer getting rid of their lives ! hauging themselves, Irishmen and Frem Limit by his ing into the water, and Italians by schools a but through their brain or heart. The number of again, is found to be proportionately creater amorsoldlers in their second or third year of service the among those who have more recently joined the tolers During his first year of service, the writer suggests, the novelty of his work and of his surrounding solverts the attention of the recruit and prevents him from thinked of self-destruction, while the duties he has to perform fatigue him excessively; and a man does not and home because his body is wearied, but because his mind is a pressed. That cases of suicide are proportional is the frequent in the army than in civil life, as is induction the case, is not, in the opinion of the Hallan water to cause of the hardships or peculiar conditions of military service, but because the majority of sudders and the colors are just of the ago when the greatest inclinate. to commit suicide prevalla